REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,957.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S. 391

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS in BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S CHYEBASSA, 1639 Tons, 346 H. P. Commander W. COXEN, on SATURDAY, the 27th October 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate port for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1362 Tons, 206 H. P. Commander J. C. SHARP, on THURSDAY, the 25th October 1877, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

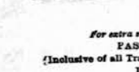
The S. S. CANARA, 1362 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th October 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, on TUESDAY, the 30th October 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	.... £4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	 9	
Port Said	38	24	 9	
Messina	50	34	 14	
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles	52	35	 14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS, COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Bank Seals. Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th Oct.
(c) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3439	550	J. D. Galy	12th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
BANGALORE	2963	500	N. W Haselwood	26th do.
(c) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
TRAVANCORE	1990	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2388	400	J. H. Torlock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m.
TEHERAN	2389	400	A. H Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3500	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

3 cases turkey red twill scarfs.
5 cases turkey red scarfs.
8 cases orange jaconets.
10 cases coloured prints.
5 bales blue drills.

On account of whom it may concern.
91—1/5 250 dozens handkerchieves, 22½ by 26 inches.
By Order of the French Consul of Bombay.
Woollen and cotton wearing apparels of the late Mr. V. Layton.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. Bokhara.
MT—T—NFFIRST—52—1 case Salt Water damaged Punjum Raw Silk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. CARTRIDGES. POWDER. SHOT. WADDING. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

ANGLO-SWISS MILK is received by EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THACKER AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS.

GREAT CAMPAIGNS.—A succinct account of the Principal Military Operations which have taken place in Europe from 1796 to 1870. Edited from the Lectures of Writings of the late Major C. Adams. By Capt. C COOPER KING. 8vo. 1877. Rs. 11-4.

GORHAM'S MILITARY LAW.—A short Course of Military Law, as applicable to Persons subject to the Mutiny Act, to which is added Military Law as applicable to persons subject to the Indian Articles of War. By Major GORHAM, R. A., second edition, Rs. 5-8.

FIELD EXERCISE, 1877.—Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry, as Revised, 1877. Pocket Edition, annas 12, or post free Re. 1. One dozen free by post for Rs 10.

CAVALRY REGULATIONS, 1876.—Regulations for the Instruction and Movements of Cavalry, 1876. Pocket edition. Rs. 2-8.

TWO NEW BOOKS ON EGYPT.

EGYPT AS IT IS.

By J. C. MCCOAN, Rs. 14-0.

THE KHEDIVE'S EGYPT !

OR

THE OLD HOUSE OF BONDAGE UNDER NEW MASTERS,

By EDWIN DE LEON. Rs. 12-8.

(From the *Athenæum*, Sept. 22, 1877.)

"The Khedive's Egypt," as we have before said, will probably be the more popular, and much interesting information is to be found in its pages, not claiming to be, as the author says, "one of those books no gentleman's library should be without." "Egypt as it is" is the better reading, going, as it does, into greater detail and figures, but we can recommend it to our readers as supplying a want which is much felt, a detailed and, so far as we can judge, a truthful and able account of the country as it is in its moral, material and commercial aspect."

THACKER AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1878.

	Rs.	a
Russell's work on H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Tour in India, 2nd Edn, handsomely bound and Illustrated	34	0
A Ride through Islam ; by H. C Marsh	8	12
Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects. Vol III	3	12
The Pre-historic use of Iron and Steel with observations on certain matters Ancillary thereto ; by St. John V. Day..	7	8
Scenes, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range ; by R. A. Sterndale, 2nd Edn. Illustrated	13	4
Great Campaigns : a succinct account of the Principal Military Operations which have taken place in Europe from 1796 to 1870 ; by Major C. Adams and Captain C.C. King	10	0
Buddhism, being a sketch of the Life and Teachings of Gautama, the Buddha ; by T. W. R. Davids	1	12
Islam and its Founder ; by J. W. H. Stobart	1	12
Hinduism ; by Monier Williams	1	12
Appleby's Illustrated Handbook of Machinery. 2 pts	5	0
Spon's Engineers' and Contractors' Illustrated Book of Prices and Engineers' Directory for 1878	4	12
Theism, being the Baird Lecture for 1876 ; by R. Flint..	4	12
Dumas' Works—Chocot the Jester, Conspirators, Countess DeCarny, Dr. Basilius Fort Five Guardsmen, Half Brothers, Ingegue, Isabel of Bavaria, Margaret Devalois, Nanon, Page of Duke of Savoy, Pauline, Queen's Necklace, Scarlet Scarf, Taquin, Twin Daughter, Russian Gipsy, Three Musketeers, Twenty years after, Twin Captains, Watchmaker, Monte Christo 2 vols., Memoirs of a Physician, 2 vols., Taking the Bastile, 2 vols., Yeomen of the Guard, 2 vols., each	0	12
Miller's Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, Part 1, Chemical Physics, new edn., 1877	10	0
Elements of the Method of Least Squares ; by M. Merriman	4	12
Rose's Practical Treatise on Mill-Gearing, Wheels, Shafts, Rigger, &c.	4	12
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry	4	4
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopeia edn. 1877	6	12
Spon's Workshop Receipts new edn 1877	3	4
The Khedive's Egypt, or the old House of Bondage under new Masters ; by E DeLeon	11	4
Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite ; by A. Trollope	1	4
Weavers and Weft ; by Miss Braddon	1	4
Chetwynd Calverley ; by W H Ainsworth	1	4
Miss Molly ; by Geo. Mac May Butt	1	4
The Rose-shi e Buffs ; by James Grant	1	4
Mr. Miggs o Danbury and his neighbours; by J.M. Bailey	1	4
Mantalini for the Table, or the economy of good living	0	12
The Rider to Khiva (From Punch) ; by F. C. Burnard	0	12
That Husband of mine	0	12
Song with Music—The Happy Princess. Words from Tennyson's Day Dreams, music by Mon ca	2	0
Ditto. I know a Little Garden Close. Words from Morris, "Life and Death of Jason," Music by Monica	2	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!
ORCHESTRA THIS EVENING
FROM 6 O'CLOCK.
TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.
ICES! ICES! ICES!

NOTICE.

THE STRENGTH of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, for whose conveyance hence to KURRACHEE TENDERS have been INVITED for the 2nd proximo, is as follows, viz :—

8 European Officers.
18 Native Officers.
670 Non-Commissioned Rank and File.
44 Public Followers.
113 Private Followers.
8 Horses.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, October 23, 1877.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen . . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

TO BE LET, from 1st November, MARINE LODGE, on Bandora Hill. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, vacated by G. H. FARRAN, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, vacated by Captain LEBRETON. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, recently in the occupation of R. G. WALTON, Esq. For particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very large upper-storied HOUSE, with an extensive compound, on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea breeze and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, recently in the occupation of M. BALFOUR, Esq. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of F. D. STRANACK, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of Messrs. W. PIRRIE and GEO. INGLE. For Rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the "BIRD CAGE" in Middle Colaba, vacated by W. MAIDMENT, Esq. For Rent, &c. apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, Residences at Grant Buildings at moderate rents. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a small, light, well-built BAROUCHE, nearly new and in thorough order. Apply to C STEPHENS and SONS, Churney Road.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, built by WINDOVER, and in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to "P.," care of this Office.

NEARING HOME—New SONG and CHORUS. Words by SIEBERT WYNNE ; Music by T. M. CARROLL. Re 1. ROSE and Co., Fort.

WANTED, a Situation by a Native Surgeon. Well educated, long experienced and best testimonials. Apply, stating salary, to "KALE," Sonpar, Kattiwar.

BUILDING SOCIETY—A Meeting of Gentlemen favorable to this movement will take place at Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, this evening at 5 o'clock. D. S. K. MP.

THE LONDON.—TIFFIN and SUPPER ROOMS, opposite the Post Office. First Class Tiffins, charge 12 As. Wines, Spirits, and Beers First quality.

FOR SALE, 2 First-Class Chronometers, 1 First-Class Dolland's Telescope, 1 First-Class Lunar Sextant ; all by the best makers. Apply to FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, 9, Forbes Street.

BUNGALOW in MARINE LINES, lately occupied by the Revd. D. C. BOYD, TO BE LET for about three months from the 15th November. Apply to "M. M.," care of this paper.

WANTED, by a Merchant, a competent person who understands Mercantile business and can speak French, English and Hindustanee. Apply at United Service Refreshment Rooms, Hummum Street No. 9.

SUITABLE for a Pleader's Office, or a Doctor's Dispensary. TO BE LET, three stories of House, No. 78, Fort, at the entrance of Bazaar Gate Street, nearly opposite Sakhatwalla's Shops. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to GOKULDAS JUGMOHANDAS.

DUTCH BUTTER in 2 lb. Tins Rs. 2 each ; Swiss Condensed Milk 8 As. per Tin ; Milk and Cocoa 10 As. per Tin. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Re. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

GILROY, a powerful and very handsome high-caste Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a perfectly broken Cavalry charger, up to 14 stone. Rs 1,500.

ROB ROY, a very handsome bright Bay Arab, 5 years old, 14-3½ high, well proportioned and compactly built, an excellent hack, and would suit as a first charger, up to 13 stone. Rs. 1,000.

FIREFLY, a very pretty Iron Grey Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1 high, has beautiful paces, splendid form and perfect temper, up to 12 stone. Rs 1,000.

Fashion Grey Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2½ high, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, good mover, up to 14 stone. Rs. 500.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, aged, 14-1 high, a very good mover has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 800.

A well-bred Chestnut Arab, 9 years, 14-3, is an excellent saddle horse and goes well in single harness. Rs. 400.

A well-bred Bay Gulf Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, a good mover under saddle, and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high goes exceedingly well in harness, makes a capital Brougham horse. Rs. 400.

A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs 900.

A very handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Dogcart. Rs. 400.

For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum, Veterinary Surgeons, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1877.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business is constantly receiving large accessions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in India.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, Cheroots or Cigars...Per thousand Rs. 90 | No. 2, Cavite Brand ..... Per thousand Rs. 70
No. 2, Do. do. ... do. „ 50 | No. 3, Cigars... ... . „ „ 40

CONNOISSEURS PRONOUNCE THESE BRANDS THE FINEST IMPORTED.

TRICHINOPOLY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCO.

Thomson's, Dawson's, and Noble's Muster per box of 100 .....Re. 1 12	Dindigul and Havannahs, per box of 100..Rs. 2 0
Do. do. per box of 250.. „ 4 0	Do. do. per box of 250.. „ 4 8

CIGARETTES.

Cope's "Bouquet" and "Peerless" brands, per box of 100 .....Rs. 2 10	Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouth pieces, per box of 100 .....Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds, per box of 100... „ 2 10	Do. Do. per box of 50 ... „ 1 8
	Do. Do. per box of 24 ... „ 0 12

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.
Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia.
Per tin, Rs. 1.

SNUFF.

MACOUBA, 1st quality, per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE JUST OPENED their SPECIAL SHIPMENTS of the above for the coming season in all the leading shapes for LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN. To this EXTENSIVE DEPARTMENT of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS, special care and attention is given.

We confine our dealings to FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURERS—LINCOLN, BENNETT & Co., ELLWOOD & SONS, ANDRE, and other celebrated makers.

Special attention is given to MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS'

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON. In SKEINS or on REELS.

Unsurpassed in Quality.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames: Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1876. (40, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the EMPRESS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, for the CONSTRUCTION of the MILL BUILDINGS and MASONRY TANK. Plans and specifications, conditions of contract, forms of Tender, and other particulars may be seen on application to D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Byculla Bridge, separate Tenders must be sent in for Buildings and Tank, to be endorsed "Tender for Building" and "Tender for Tank" respectively.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon of the 31st instant.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

CURSETJEE EDULJEE,
JEWELLER,
56, BREACH CANDY ROAD, OPPOSITE CHEE A BAZAR, BOMBAY.

FOR forty years patronised by European and Native Princes and Chiefs the Viceroys of India, and their Councillors, the Lieutenant-Governors and the Governors of the several Presidencies Members of the several Public Services, Merchants, &c., &c. Amongst these may be mentioned their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord and Lady Mayo, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Kildaire, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir S. Fitzgerald, the Honble M. E. Westropp, the Honble J. Gibbs, the Honble A. H. Scoble, the Honble J. Kennball, &c. The highest testimonials are given by these and other gentlemen.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of this Company has THIS DAY been MADE PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Treacher's Building, Rampart Row West, on or before the 1st day of November 1877. Interest at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum will be given to those Shareholders who will pay the amounts due in respect of the above Call before the 1st November 1877, and interest at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the said Call not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
13, Treacher's Building, Bombay, October 5, 1877.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of CARGO BOATS and BARGES SUNK in the HARBOUR on the evening of the 23th ultimo are informed, that in the event of their not taking more ACTIVE MEASURES to REMOVE the same within 14 days from this date, the same will be removed or destroyed by the Trustees of the Port, charging ALL EXPENSES attending the same to the Owners.

The Deputy Conservator and his Department are ready to afford such assistance as may lay in his power.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellane

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 23rd Oct. 1877.

Consols in London yesterday had receded from 96 to 95⅞, but French Rentes were unaltered at 106¼.

Reuter's arrival quotations for Wheat showed a decline of 6d. per quarter all round, but Seeds were unchanged both on the spot and to arrive.

Piece Goods in Manchester were reported steady, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm with 10,000 bales sales, the only movement in prices being an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. Up to the time of writing we are still without yesterday's New York telegram, and as the American receipts constitute the guiding influence at present, it is impossible in their absence to say anything as to the immediate future of the market

In the London General Produce Markets the only movement yesterday was an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee.

Reuter reports Bar Silver in London as having advanced from 55d. to 55½ per oz., and some private telegrams we hear give the same price, while others report the metal scarce at nominally 55d. to 55¼d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a very firm appearance, but the opening telegrams from Calcutta quoting rates slightly under ours, the movement of the market has been restricted to establishing yesterday's top rates in private paper and a partial recovery of 1-16d. in short dated Bank Bills. Transactions, as usual on the first day of the mail, have been limited, and everything tends to show that we must have a very quiet time till after the Dewali holidays, if not till the torn of the year. There is rather more export produce coming forward than formerly, but that is not saying much, and there will be nothing on this side to create a pressure in Exchange until new Cotton begins to come forward freely. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 9 3-16d. to ¼d. per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	...1s. 9¼d. ,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9¼d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9¼d. to 13-16d. ,,

On Calcutta there is no change to report and Government Paper is quiet but steady at former values :—Fours, Rs. 93⅜ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅝.

The Share Market is devoid of anything like special activity, and as a general rule prices may be called unchanged. Bank of Bombays close at 38½ per cent. premium, an advance of ¼ per cent. Land Companies are unaltered, and in Press property one quotation shows no change except for a rise of Rs. 2½ in Mofussila. Spinning and Weaving Co.'s are only just steady and in most instances prices are unaltered. A decline of Rs. 15 has taken place in Dhurrumseys, and Rs. 5 in Bombay United, while Jewraz Balloo and Morarjee Goculdas have advanced Rs. 10 and Khutao Mucconjee Rs. 5 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced Rs. 25.

Cotton, although firm, has been particularly quiet to-day, and with the exception of some small purchases by the local mills at about previous prices no transactions are reported. Arrivals from up-country were somewhat more liberal yesterday—776 bales, but the total for the four days is only 1,262 bales.

Linseed is still coming forward in fair quantities for the season of the year, and clean parcels meet a ready sale at hardening rates, to-day's quotation ready being Rs. 6-9 per cwt. Rapeseed, in the absence of supplies, may be called nominal at Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-8 per cwt., and in Wheat for export there is nothing at all doing.

Freights continue unchanged at £1-10 by Canal steamer for Liverpool, but no engagements of any importance are being made.

Piece Goods are very quiet in every way, and we are not likely to see much doing now until after the Dewali, the dealers having begun to restrict their operations preparatory to the closing of their books for the year.

Coals—Some sales of Davison's West Hartley and Laird's Welsh Hartley ex-ships in harbour have been made at Rs. 17 and Rs. 15½ per ton respectively, but for distant cargoes there are still buyers at as. 8 per ton over these rates, so the market may be called unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	630
Bank of Bombay	50,000	500	all	12 p. ct	693½
National Bank of India	10,000	50	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	900	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.c	1,100	
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.c.	1,320	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.c.	2,350	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	87	
Bhowmaggur M. and F. Company	800	2,000		40 p.c.	1,550	
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45 p.c	1,045	
Bombay Manufactg. and Engineering Company	2,000	500	all	16 p.c	250 xd	
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	15 p.c	120	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	845	
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.c	965	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	630	
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.c.	920	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	50 p.c	1,130	
Great Eastern	2,000	1,000	all	50 p.c	1,185	
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.c.	1,030	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	900	..	900	
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.c	965	
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.c	1,200	
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,250	all	30 p.c	870	
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	850	
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.c	1,175	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	32½	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	36½	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.c	1,285	
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.c	1,285	
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	280	
ational S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960	
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	850	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.c	347½	
Oriental	1,000	1,000	all	35 p.c	1,740	
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,125 xd	
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	860	
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50	660 xd	
Soorjee Vallej	500	1,000	250	125 p.c.	205	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..		

*For Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	805
Fore Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a	95
Hanjee Land Company	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	600
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	6 do.	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21s 3d	5 p. c.		281
Do. New £50 Shares	..	£20 13s 1d	6 do.		26
Mazagon Dock	..	£20 6s 7d	3 do.		72
Ditto	..	£20 2s 1d	2 do.		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£18 19s 3d	5 do.		110
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19s 3d	5 do.		240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20 p.c.	1,955
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. c.	600
Shipping and Shipping Co. of Surrendra Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. c.	290 xd
Malaber Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct.	6
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. c.	25
Preachey and Co.	2,000	500	all	11 p. ct.	530
Vegetable Stip Co.	3,000	250	all	4 p.	30

SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1877-78 and of the two preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sind	40,05,819	4,64,758	44,70,577	26,43,754	3,83,710	30,27,464	20,87,753	2,70,000	23,57,753
Bombay	1,06,74,744	1,08,748	1,07,83,492	1,06,74,744	1,08,748	1,07,83,492	58,72,910	3,92,299	62,65,209
Bengal	7,81,916	7,58,566	15,40,482	7,81,916	7,58,566	15,40,482	5,29,013	3,92,299	9,21,312
Madras	65,87,216	5,80,415	71,67,631	65,87,216	5,80,415	71,67,631	28,72,707	20,59,000	49,31,707
Bombay	87,50,319	5,87,320	93,37,639	87,50,319	5,87,320	93,37,639	29,09,949	21,90,334	51,00,283
Sind	4,79,531	6,76,519	11,56,050	4,79,531	6,76,519	11,56,050	1,68,446	1,01,228	2,69,674
Bengal	13,60,040	13,90,393	27,50,433	13,60,040	13,90,393	27,50,433	4,88,543	3,63,413	8,51,956
Madras	17,45,661	17,60,864	35,06,525	17,45,661	17,60,864	35,06,525	6,07,196	6,70,216	12,77,412
Bombay	49,59,819	40,34,859	89,94,678	49,59,819	40,34,859	89,94,678	29,43,756	21,75,086	51,18,842
Sind	1,500	1,74,140	1,75,640	1,500	1,74,140	1,75,640	1,13,902	1,13,286	2,27,188
Bengal	650	1,20,000	1,20,650	650	1,20,000	1,20,650	1,44,388	1,44,120	2,88,508
Madras	1,500	1,00,000	1,01,500	1,500	1,00,000	1,01,500	1,13,535	1,13,535	2,27,070
Bombay	5,15,525	6,13,535	11,29,060	5,15,525	6,13,535	11,29,060	6,70,096	6,70,096	13,40,192
Sind	1,500	1,000	all	25	805				
Bengal	650	1,000	all	4 p. a	95				
Madras	1,500	1,000	1,000	20 p. a.	600				
Bombay	5,000	1,400	all	6 do.	225				

Total	2,84,76,185	84,27,698	3,69,03,883	2,83,36,710	84,27,698	3,67,64,408	1,06,74,744	7,58,566	1,14,33,310
Grand Total	36,79,448	17,05,578	53,85,026	36,79,448	17,05,578	53,85,026	18,19,778	5,44,444	23,64,222
Net	84,27,810	17,05,578	1,01,33,388	84,27,810	17,05,578	1,01,33,388	17,50,774	5,44,444	22,95,218
Gross	75,85,731	23,90,614	99,76,345	75,85,731	23,90,614	99,76,345	29,85,331	14,65,676	44,51,007
Net	75,85,731	23,90,614	99,76,345	75,85,731	23,90,614	99,76,345	29,85,331	14,65,676	44,51,007
Gross	1,38,46,779	35,97,241	1,74,44,020	1,38,46,779	35,97,241	1,74,44,020	57,35,320	29,09,949	86,45,269
Net	1,38,46,779	35,97,241	1,74,44,020	1,38,46,779	35,97,241	1,74,44,020	57,35,320	29,09,949	86,45,269
Gross	98,87,810	25,50,614	1,24,38,424	98,87,810	25,50,614	1,24,38,424	39,43,412	21,90,334	61,33,746
Net	98,87,810	25,50,614	1,24,38,424	98,87,810	25,50,614	1,24,38,424	39,43,412	21,90,334	61,33,746
Gross	18,25,787	26,05,155	44,30,942	18,25,787	26,05,155	44,30,942	7,28,901	7,38,171	14,67,072
Net	17,97,168	26,05,155	44,02,323	17,97,168	26,05,155	44,02,323	7,28,901	6,70,093	13,98,994

*For the months of April to September.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Marina, 861 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, sailed yesterday for Bussorah, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Eztipona, 676 tons, Captain L Hubbuck, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and three hundred and forty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS!

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Oct 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Euphrates (s)	Sheill	P. G. via Kurrachee.
	White Star	F. mail	Rangoon.
	Corradale	McDi-rmid	Calcutta.
	Marina (s)	Ram-ay	Bussorah.
	Eztipona (s)	Hubbuck	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Canara, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Chyebassa, to Coast and Calcut'a.
Steamer Ben Vairlich, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

ARRIVALS AT CALCUTTA.

Per Comilla—Mr Tooze, E Engineers, and 30 deck.
Per Fazel Curreem—Natives deck.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

The following passengers proceeded per City of Manchester, which sailed from Calcutta for London via Suez Canal on the 20th inst :
Mr D H Burke, Lt J W Hogge, Lt C S Hogge, Mrs Iles and five children, Mrs Guyton and 2 children, Mrs Davis and 2 children, Dr and Mrs J A Ivey, Mr C H Wood, Col George Kelledar, Dr Forsyth, Captain J Pollock, Mr J P Dallas, and Mr Henry Roy.

MADRAS.

Oct.	ARRIVALS.		
18	Strathleven(s)	.....	Calcutta.
20	Almora (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Rosedale	.....	Gopaulpore.
	Seafield	.....	Chandbally.
21	Hydaspes(s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Ethiopia (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Penang(s)	.....	Bombay.
Oct.	DEPARTURES.		
18	Flamingo(s)	.....	Calcutta.
19	Nicholetta	.....	Rangoon.
	Belle Justine	.....	Moulmein.
	Marie Laure	.....	Pondicherry.
20	Pembroke (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Kingdom of Saxony	.....	Havre.
21	Ardent	.....	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Almora—From Calcutta to Madras—Capt A R Dunda Taylor, Mr A B Loder, Mr J Campbell, A Setty.
Per P and O S Hydaspes—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr Higby, Mr Crvason, Mr Delahay Hon'ble G C and Mrs Paul, Miss Paul, infant, child. Mr Valette.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Hydaspes—
To Melbourne—Mr B Hammond.
To Southampton—Mrs F C Ft John and two children, Mr and Mrs C Acevill, Mr H Stevens, Mrs Litton, Col Shortland and F McElroy.
From Calcutta to Galle—Miss Finney and Mr Purchors.
To Yokohama—Mr J S Livermore.
To Malta—Mr Allen Kerr.
To Southampton—Mr Cockburn, Mr Cowie, Mr J S Livermore, Mr and Mrs H H Davis, Mr Mengnis and five children, Mr J Murray.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 23.

From Liverpool.

Trentham Hall s—8 casks hardware, Mahamedally Habutally, Marina s—21 casks hardware, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein ; 12 cases hardware, Hasamally Lallmeya.
Guy Mannering s—13 cases sherry, Joseph Soares ; 8 bales wall paper, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.

From London.

Manzaleh s—25 cases candles, Eduljee Pallonjee ; 4 cases provisions, and 3 cases brandy, Pochajee Framjee and Co ; 54 cases beer, D D Shah ; 4 cases glassware, and 10 cases hardware, Hassum Ahmed ; 61 cases old tom, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Europa s—5 cases stout, D D Shah.
Signalia s—2 cases brasswire, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Thibet s—9 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Zambesi s—3 cases old tom Eduljee Bezonjee.
Teheran s—4 hogsheads sherry, Watson and Co ; 13 cases cochineal, Ramchund Narindas.

From Southampton.

Sumatra s—122 boxes bar silver, Bank of Bombay ; 197 boxes bar silver, The C Bank of I A and China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 23.

For Liverpool.

Trentham Hall s—41 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum ; 56 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo ; 4,700 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, worth, Mowjee Goculdas ; 8 bales cotton waste and 92 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 20 bales rags and 60 bales hemp, Vushras Mohunjee ; 30 bales hemp, Jaitha Purshotum ; 43 bales Cow Dyal Punja ; 45 bales hemp, Mowjee Godoo ; 10 bales hemp, Mahomed Cowrjee ; 34 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal ; 86 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund ; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Lookmedass and Co ; 50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 100 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Goculdass ; 60 bales cotton, Nursey Keesowjee and Co ; 200 cwts wheat, Keesowjee Toolseedass and Co.
Europa s—250 cwts B horns, Hassum Noor Mahomed ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Glasgow.

Europa s—4,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

For London.

Madras s—200 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee and Co ; 800 cwts B horns, and 6 cwts D horns, Hassum Noor Mahomed ; 103 bales cotton waste, Khanoobhoy Nunsee ; 9 bales skins, and 17 bale hides, Adam Mohidin and Co ; 5 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Mahamedally and Co ; 8 bales hides, Hassum Oomer ; 6 bales carpets, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 14 cases gum, Chotalall Coonjee.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, G Reifferscheid and Co.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,182 cwts linseed Finlay, Scott and Co.
Arabia s—2,410 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Naples.

Arabia s—2 bales hides, Ewart, Latham and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—65 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 22.

Sexton, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Gotsecamund.

October 23.

Crawford, Lieut, Bengal 68th Rifles, for Medl Board, from Agra.
Croft, Capt, Bengal 68th Rifles, for Medl Board, from Agra.
Baddeley, Capt, Madras 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Bands, N W F.

DEPARTURES.—October 23.

Fulton, Major, Bombay 11th Regt N I, to join, t Bhuj.
Sinclair, Lieut, Bombay 25th K O Borderer, to rejoin, to Hydrabad, Sind.
Barren, Surg, Bombay I M D, on duty, to Tannah.
Gilbert-Cooper, Col, Bombay D J A, from leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, October 20.)

Mr R F Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, is granted leave for two months, on medical certificate.

Mr R J Bailey, Temporary Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieut S C Turner, on privilege leave.

Mr B W Blood, Executive Engineer, Rajputana State Railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State eleven months' furlough, in continuation of that granted to him in Director of State Railways, Notification of the 20th February 1877.

Mr J S Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana Railway, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Mr G Wood, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Office of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr D McFarlane, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 16.

At a General Court-Martial assembled at Lucknow, on the 1st October, Captain F W Crohan, Wing Officer 6th N L I, was arraigned on the following charge :

Unofficer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Lucknow, on the 23rd August, been intoxicated at a public entertainment given at the Martiniere College.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge.

Chas. Douglas, Colonel,—President.

Approve and Confirmed.

I observe that an important variance occurred between the evidence of one of the witnesses for the Court-Martial, and that recorded as having been given by him before the Court of Inquiry. The Court-Martial properly enquired into this matter, and have recorded their opinion, that the witness has stated nothing of nothing more serious than great want of care when giving his evidence before the Court of Inquiry. I accept this opinion of the Court ; but must remark that want of care on such an occasion is highly reprehensible. Major General Chamberlain is requested to admonish Surgeon Palmer.

Fred P Haines, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 17.

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Ranikhet, on 5th day of October, Private James Etherington, 14th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :

1st—With mutinous situation accompanied with personal violence, in having at Ranikhet, on 10th September, used violence against Corporal H Fenn, by striking him with a wash hand basin ; seizing him by the wrist, and attempting to throw him down ; and by thereafter holding him down by the hair of his head on a bed cot, upon which, in his effort to escape, Corporal Fenn had fell n, the said Corporal being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

2nd—With having at Ranikhet, on the 10th September, been drunk.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

H H Lyster, Lieut-Colonel,—President.

Approved and Confirmed.

Three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.

Fred P Haines, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 p.m. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 6 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gwadur, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Thursday during the dry season.

Thursday.....Oct 25

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 24	English Mail expected	5 59	5 30	{ 0 20 m { 11 56 a	6 18 m 6 16 a
Th. 25	.....	5 59	5 29	{ 0 55 m { 0 26 a	6 50 m 6 49 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 59	5 29	{ 1 35 m { 1 2 a	7 29 m 7 28 a
Sat. 27	.....	6 0	5 28	{ 2 18 m { 1 45 a	8 13 m 8 14 a
Sun. 28	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity	6 0	5 28	{ 3 8 m { 2 37 a	9 5 m 9 6 a
Mon. 29	.....	6 1	5 27	{ 4 5 m { 3 46 a	10 11 m 10 12 a
Tues. 30	.....	6 1	5 26	{ 5 10 m { 5 29 a	11 33 m 11 37 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SAWYER—October 22nd, at Poona, the wife of Captain George Westrenen Sawyer, Staff Corps, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MacLENNAN—October 17th, at Cocanada, the wife of T. M. MacLennan, of a daughter, still-born.

SMITH—October 18th, at Dinapore, the wife of W. W. Smith, Locomotive Department E. I. R., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1877.

The reassuring telegrams about the state of affairs in Armenia which the Turkish Government has put forth have probably been prepared at Constantinople to keep up the spirits of the troops in Bulgaria ; but such a statement as that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha is still, after his crushing defeat of the 15th inst., making head against the enemy can hardly impose even on the most credulous. It is quite conceivable that the Turkish general may have rallied the remnant of his forces and moved a little way out of Kars again, though we do not think it at all likely that he has done so ; but of what possible use can such a movement be ? He cannot be strong enough, till he has received very large reinforcements, to take the field again, for he has lost guns, munitions of war, and the greater portion of his army, and according to his own confession he was, before his successive defeats of this month, too weak to cope with the Russians opposed to him. Now, what chance is there that he can get reinforcements before next spring ? In commenting a few days ago on the victory of Aladja, we said its immediate results might be expected to be the retreat of Ismail Pasha from before Igdyr, and the advance of the Russians beyond Kars on the road to Erzeroum. These movements have since taken place. Ismail is retiring before General Tergukasoff, who has been victorious in all the engagements he has fought during the campaign, and who probably would have taken the offensive long ago if his force had not been greatly reduced in numbers to strengthen the centre column, whose co-operation also he was bound to wait for. We shall not be surprised now to hear of the utter destruction of Ismail's army, which consists mainly of irregulars, and which may be overtaken in its retreat and attacked in flank by troops detached from the army of the Grand Duke, as well as in the rear by General Tergukasoff's column. At any rate, this force, which is the only active army the Turks now have in the field in Armenia, should be driven out of the valley of the Araxes, and off the southern roads leading from Kars to Erzeroum. The Russians have already shown themselves sensible of the necessity of seizing at once the passes over the Saghanli Dagh, on the northern roads between these two cities, as by holding these passes they could effectually prevent the march of reinforcements from Erzeroum eastwards. The summons to surrender addressed to the Governor of Kars is probably a mere piece of bravado ; but, if the Russians can succeed in seizing the passes over the Saghanli Dagh and holding them during the winter months, they may blockade that fortress and employ the aid of starvation to compel the garrison to capitulate. Turkish improvidence, rejoicing in the relief of the fortress three months ago, has probably left Kars badly provided with supplies and unable to endure a siege that would be prolonged over several months. The direct road from Batoum, by which reinforcements might have approached, is closed to the Turks by the Russian occupation of Ardahan, and all reinforcements must therefore be sent by the circuitous route of Trebizonde and Erzeroum. In 1855 the fine weather in Armenia was prolonged till nearly the end of November. Kars surrendered to General Mouravieff on the 27th of that month, and up to that date it was considered practicable for troops to march from Erzeroum to Kars, one of the chief complaints made by the British officers against the incompetent Pasha of Erzeroum being that he would not advance to raise the siege. But it will take fully three weeks, and probably a month, for any considerable body of troops from Constantinople, even if reinforcements of sufficient strength can now be spared, to reach Erzeroum by way of Trebizonde ; and, when they have got so far, winter may already have set in, and in any case the Russians should be in possession of the defiles through which a relieving army must pass on the way to Kars. In these defiles the position at Zevin, which Ahmed Mukhtar held when the Russians, full of confidence, attacked him in the early part of the campaign and were repulsed, is the most important for the Russians to get hold of ; and, if the Turks have not left it strongly guarded, the fate of Kars will soon be sealed. Indeed, considering how completely Armenia to the westward of Kars is said to be denuded of troops, a venturesome Russian general, who chose to push on to Erzeroum, might reach that city long before the arrival of the reinforcements from Trebizonde. But the Russians, having paid a very severe penalty for their rashness in the summer months, are more likely now to err on the side of too great caution than of reckless enterprise ; and they will no doubt think it a prudent thing to be content with investing Kars this winter and reducing the fortress before the time comes for opening next year's campaign.

The repulse of three Roumanian attacks on the second Grivitza redoubt is not in itself a very serious matter, but it confirms the impression that the capture of the fortified position of Plevna will be a very long and difficult business. Probably many unsuccessful assaults may yet be made before the place is finally taken. But, if the reports in the English papers of the direction given to the Russian reinforcements be correct, and the Czarevitch has now at his disposal an army of 110,000 men, consisting in great part of troops of the Guard and other battalions armed with rifles nearly as good as those of the Turks, we may rest assured that, as soon as the roads are fit for military operations again, the Russians will assume the offensive on their left and go in search of Suleiman Pasha, who is himself seeking for them. It is in this quarter, in the country lying immediately to the eastwards of the river Jantra between Tirnova and Biela, that we may expect the decisive battle of the war will be fought. Suleiman's army is now the only one the Turks have which is likely to run the hazard of meeting the Russians in the open field ; and his defeat, which we look upon as the almost certain consequence of any great battle he may fight with the Czarevitch, will reduce the war to one of sieges, in which the Turks, acting entirely on the defensive, can only prolong their death agony.

The latest telegrams seem to show that the Russian corps in the Dobrudscha, which has long been content with merely holding the ground it occupied at the beginning of the campaign, has begun to exhibit symptoms of activity which must have caused the commander of the Shumla army serious uneasiness lest he should be attacked in rear while moving against the Czarevitch. Suleiman has also, it seems, reconnoitred the Russian positions near Rustchuk and does not like the look of them, and, if it be the case that his whole army has fallen back on Rasgrad, we must conclude that the Turks have already seen the necessity of reverting altogether to their old system of purely defensive tactics. But we incline to the belief that Suleiman still means fighting.

When we questioned the wisdom of the Bombay police in wronging society at large by permitting the accomplices of Josquim de Britto to retain their liberty, we were quite prepared to see a specious defence of their conduct published. The article which appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Times of India* is, we presume, the only defence the police have to make for a neglect of duty which appears to us to be simply criminal. We are told that the police are acting under the instructions of the Government prosecuting solicitor, Mr. Cleveland, who again is guided by the opinion of the Advocate General, and that—*mira bile dictu !*—"whatever steps they "take or leave untaken Mr. Cleveland and Mr. "Marriott are responsible for, and not the Com- "missioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police." This statement is made with such an air of profound dignity that one would think it had been dictated by the joint wisdom of Mr. Marriott and Mr. Cleveland. But are the public to assume from this that the police are such an imbecile body that they are afraid to initiate any action in the case of the crime such as the one that has just horrified Bombay ? Are we to assume that if a murder takes place either by one or more persons the police, before setting about the work of capturing the murderer or murderers, first of all consult Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Marriott ? We have always thought that the action of our police was regulated by the laws laid down in the Indian Penal Code and the other laws that have been promulgated for the protection of society against ruffians, and if this is not the case then it is high time that the police of Bombay received some rudimentary instruction on a matter of such vital importance. Our contemporary, while still playing the *rôle of advocatus diabolorum*, informs us that the brothers Adrian and Frederick de Britto have not been arrested on a charge of complicity after the fact for this, amongst other reasons, "that if they were to be placed "in the dock alongside Joaquim de Britto "their mouths would necessarily be closed as "witnesses." We wonder whether Mr. Cleveland or the police are to be credited with this discovery in law. We should have thought that, putting aside the example which was recently set in England in the celebrated Wainwright trial as to the punishment that ought to be visited upon accomplices in murders, a reference to the Indian Evidence Act would have shown that it is competent to make accomplices witnesses in criminal cases. We daresay the Bombay police are anxious to get Joaquim de Britto convicted with as little bother to themselves as possible, but we must protest against them being allowed to do so at the expense of permitting any other criminals in

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A terrible colliery explosion has taken place at High Blantyre, near Glasgow. It would appear that 400 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion, all of whom, it is feared, have perished.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Later intelligence from the scene of the terrible colliery explosion states that 219 men were in the mine at the time of the disaster, and it is feared that all these have perished.

Thirteen bodies have been recovered and one man saved.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

Suleiman Pasha has been inspecting Rustchuk and the main body of his army has fallen back on Esagrad.

A daring reconnaissance from Medjedie (in the Dobrudscha) has been made by the Russian troops who approached Bazardjik and Silistria.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st inst., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 22, Apr.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.
The London Cotton Market closed firm.
Fair Dhollera 5½
The Manchester Market has been steady.
3 per cent. Consols for account..... 98⅝
6 per cent. French Rents, 1872 ..... 106½
Bar Silver..... 55½
Arrivals.—Ellen Bates and Algonquin.
Departure.—Royal Crown.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..		
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)		
„ Suez (perfect) .. 23rd—	2 40 p.m.	0 53
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) .. 22nd—	7 12 p.m.	nil.
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)		
„ Suez (perfect) .. 22nd—	12 40 p.m.	nil.
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect)		
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)		
„ Suez (perfect)..22nd	no time.	
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect)		
„ Singapore (Penang-Singapore interrupted)	19th—	3 55 p.m.
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (Interrupted.)	..18th—	2 15 p.m.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max Hrs	Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	2	28	0	4
„ Galle	28	26	6	52
„ Kurrachee ..	0	42	0	1
„ Madras	1	13	0	5

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 23RD OCT., 7-30 A.M.

Mail steamer Siam, from Australia, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, 23RD OCT., 1-30 P.M.

H. M. S. Rifleman, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 23.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-45 P.M.—Weather showery, wind W., ther. max. 81, w.b. 76, min. 75, bar. 29-85. Fall of rain 34 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 2, ther. 83 4, bar. 30-05.

MANGALORE, 4 20 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S., S. E., S. W. Fall of rain 27 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-46 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.E., ther. 83, bar. 29 9.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. E. light, ther. 89.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 9 3-16d. to 1d.	per Re
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9½d.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	...1s. 9¼d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	...1s. 9⅛d. to 13-16d.	„

THE Bombay Town Council completed yesterday the laborious work of preparing the Municipal Budget for the coming year. The income from rates and taxes during the year is estimated at 30¾ lakhs, which just covers the expenditure. But the Municipality is in flourishing circumstances, for it begins the year with a cash balance of Rs. 3,42,000. It is bound by law always to have in hand at the end of each financial year the sum of Rs. 1 50,000, so that it has at its disposal a surplus, above this amount, of very nearly two lakhs. The Town Council has determined to set aside a lakh of this surplus as a reserve, and to spend the remaining lakh on new works during the year 1878.

WITH reference to the paragraph which appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of the new Egyptian cotton, we should have stated that the plants we saw were grown from seed obtained and imported by the enterprising firm of Messrs W. Nicol and Co., who have sent parcels of seed for trial to several of their mofussil stations.

We hear by telegraph that in the Mysore report of the 21st. inst. the rain fall at Bangalore is stated to be 40 cents, and at Mysore 1·77 in. Since Wednesday the crops have shown signs of ripening and the sowings for the vyeakhi crop are progressing. At Bangalore, ordinary rice sell at 14½ to 15 lbs. the rupee, and ragi 20 lbs. the rupee. The number for the week ending the 13th inst. on gratuitous relief is 88,757, being a diminution of 15,000 on last week's numbers. The number on relief works is 73,202, being an increase of 10 500. In consequence of the improved prospects in Mysore, the last batch of officers, who had been applied for from the North-West and Punjab, will not now be required for famine relief.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following letter, dated Southern M. Country, 15th Oct., to the *Ind. Prakash* :—"Since the 11th ultimo, rainfall in most of the parts of this country has been excessive. The rain comes down in torrents almost every day once or twice. A month ago we entertained very high hopes that our prospects would be very bright in a very short time. Famine would be driven off from this part of the country entirely without the least prospect of its ever returning at least for some years to come. But now all our hopes as regards the bright future have been crushed in the bud. The standing crops would hardly be able to yield a third part of the expected outturn. The fields for the rabbi crops are still lying fallow. The sowing operations are quite at a standstill. The fields are thickly covered over with rank weeds, which have proved a great obstacle, in the way of commencing the sowing operations, as soon as the rain ceases to fall. This state of things actually exists, at this time, at Mudhol, Kalladghi, Ramdurg, Bagalkot, and Bijapur. The rich fields that line the banks of the river Dond and are looked upon as the granary of this province are still lying unsown on account of excessive rain. The rain that fell here up to the 15th of the last month was quite sufficient to secure both the present and the future crops. The present fall strikes a death-blow to all our expectations. Jowari, which was selling 8 and 8 seers for a rupee, a week ago, is again now selling at 6 seers. On the whole, the prospects have again begun to look gloomy as before."

THE importance of a shower of rain, says the Lahore paper, at the present time is well illustrated by the extraordinary eagerness and acuteness displayed by the natives in the working of the telegraph. Not an hour passes without constant messages on the subject of grain; and money, with a ten per cent. rate on it, is so continuously remitted by telegraph, that in one telegraph office in this province, a clear profit to Government of Rs. 2,000 was made in one day. In a neighbouring station, a fall of rain in the morning lowered the price of grain from 16 to 20 seers, causing great activity in speculation. A further fall to 26 seers occurred at midday, on receipt of a telegram that rain was falling heavily in the district to which the grain was mainly sent. One merchant, who had bought dear and had held back for a fall, is reported to have committed suicide. Two hours after news came that the rain had suddenly cleared off and bright sunshine come out. Up rose the price again to 20 seers, and another merchant boasts that he cleared in three hours over two lacs of rupees. The amount may be exaggerated, but there is no doubt that speculations and profits have of late been enormous. We believe that the Banks have also been doing a very large bill and hoondee trade.

THE Negapatam paper tells us that about a hundred sovereigns were found in the waistband of a famine "pauper" who died recently at the Trichy Civil Dispensary.

WE hear that news from Pekin, partly by telegraph, dated October the 13th, states that the Chinese troops on the Kashgar frontier sustained a heavy defeat about September the 13th, and the position of the whole Chinese army in those parts was considered to be critical. Reinforcements had been asked for, but it was doubtful whether any were forthcoming, and in any case they could not arrive on the scene in time to be useful.

ORDERS have at last been issued for the march of the 32nd Pioneers to Quettah. One wing is to open out the road, and the other to escort heavy guns and munitions of war. Three 24-pounders and one eight-inch howitzer, to be worked by a detachment of 20 gunners from the Kohat Garrison Battery, are to be sent to the Fort at Quettah, in pursuance, we believe, of the original programme.

MR. R. M. DANE, C.S., has received the customary donation of Rs. 2,000 for having earned a certificate of high proficiency in Persian.

THE Government of India have extended the privilege of making family remittances to European mechanics and artizans engaged in India, which was hitherto enjoyed by their fellows sent out from England.

CREMATION is managed in different ways in different parts of India. Some Bengal officers employed on famine duty in Madras have been struck with the superiority of local customs there as compared with those of their own provinces. One of them sends an account to the *Pioneer* :—"Instead of being placed on the funeral pyre with which we are acquainted in Bengal, with all its accompaniments of bad smells and a host of vultures and dogs prowling about, the body is neatly put into a sort of mud-pie, and then baked until the flesh is entirely destroyed, and nothing remains but some calcined bones, which are duly cast into the Cauvery. You may pass the burning-ghat at any hour, or when the bodies are in any stage of cineration, without the slightest odour being appreciable. It is certainly a great advance on the open pyre system to which we are accustomed, and the cheapness of the arrangement puts it within the reach of any person, even in these famine times."

A FEW days ago, says the Lucknow paper, we noticed the lamented death of General Barrow, the former respected Chief Commissioner of Oudh. Very great sympathy has been felt by all classes in the province for the bereaved widow and children of their old Chief. Colonel Reid, the Commissioner, has been asked to preside over a meeting which the friends of the much lamented general are going to hold in this city to show their sympathy with the ever to be respected and loved family of their departed friend. The province has indeed lost a friend of the truest type and most sterling character, and although the people of Oudh may have greater men—as the world estimates greatness too often—to rule over them, assuredly they will never have a truer friend, or one who retained to the last hour of life such an abiding interest in all that concerned the welfare of Oudh, and the general prosperity of the province.

SIR W. MEREWETHER, the late Commissioner of Sind, has presented to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens two wild asses from the Runn of Kutch. These animals are very rare and valuable, and the following extract from Sir W. Merewether's letter regarding them may be found interesting :—"They are male and female, and were caught when very young, in the Thurr, between Sind and Rajputana. The male was given for presentation to your society by the manager of the estate of the late Khan Bahadur Murad Khan, an enterprising native gentleman, who formerly lived near Kurrachee. The female was given by the President and Municipal Commissioners of Shikarpur in Upper Sind. It seemed a pity the two should not be brought together, where they would be well looked after ; and the different owners most readily assented to the suggestion that they should be presented to your society. They will probably be the only pair together in confinement in the world, and as the breed is rapidly becoming extinct, it is good they should be in scientific hands."

THE Royal Court Theatre was to reopen on Saturday, October 6, when would be produced an original comedy of modern life, in five acts, entitled *The House of Darnley*. This play, which is a posthumous work of the late Lord Lytton, was at the time of his death in an unfinished state, four acts only having been completed. The last act has been written by Mr. Charles Coghlan, who undertook the task by desire of the present Lord Lytton (His Excellency the Viceroy of India).

THE writer of the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* says, "I was somewhat surprised the other morning to see nearly all the Greeks in Calcutta driving down towards Garden Reach. I thought at first that news must have arrived that the Greeks had joined in the war, and that like good patriots, our Greek fellow-citizens were hastening to embark to join in the fray. But an inspection of the telegraph report showed that the Roma had arrived with the Italian Opera Company on board, and that visions of love, not war, had filled the Grecian breast. The Company is a good one in point of numbers, and the female members fully bear out M. Rosetti's account of them. On their artistic merits we must pronounce hereafter. Dave Carson is leaving us, after a very successful visit. I am credibly informed that all the accounts hitherto published as to Dave's parentage and birth-place are purely imaginary. Your Paris correspondent furnishes the true clue to the mystery. Dave is a Belgian nobleman, a scion of the great family of Nonez, with whom Prince Louis Napoleon was lately staying for the marriage of his cousin, and he is christened Dave after the family estate. So let us have no more discussion on the matter, and call our friend in future Count Dave Nunez d'Dave. A company of Burmese jugglers and magicians have arrived, and as Mr. Anderson's theatre will open in about a fortnight's time, we are well provided with public amusements, and the question will be every evening—which shall we visit ?"

THE Moscow correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says that the policy hitherto pursued by Russia with regard to Bokhara does not seem likely to prove successful. The Russian Government has done more for the Ameer of Bokhara than for any other ruler in Central Asia. It has protected him against his rebellious subjects, and when his eldest son, Katti-Tiura, took up arms against him, it suppressed the insurrection and saved the Ameer's life and throne. Yet the Ameer, Mussaffar, hates and fears his powerful neighbour, and despises the Russian civilization, while his people detest Russia because she keeps him on the throne against their will. The reports of the Turkish victories and of armaments in Afghanistan have increased the discontent of the Bokharans, and the reconciliation which recently took place between Mussaffar and his son Katti-Tiura, the irreconcilable enemy of Russia, has produced considerable uneasiness in Russian official circles. After his defeat by the Russian troops Katti-Tiura resided first in Khiva, then among the Turcomans, and afterwards in Afghanistan ; everywhere he entered into relations with the ruling men and obtained many supporters. The Bokharans, too, rested their last hopes in him as their liberator from the yoke of Mussaffar and the influence of Russia. He was detained for some time in prison by Yakoob Beg, the late ruler of Kashgar, but was set free by the intervention of Shere Ali, the Ameer of Afghanistan. From Afghanistan he proceeded to Constantinople, whence he returned a short time back to Shere Ali. It is said that while at Constantinople Katti-Tiura sent an important letter to his father at Bokhara ; and his reconciliation with his father, coupled with the friendliness shown to him by Shere Ali and the Sultan, is regarded as portending an alliance against Russia. Another son of the Ameer, who was at St. Petersburg last year, died suddenly ; the judges at Bokhara expressed the opinion that he was poisoned, and the Ameer has ordered his army to be mobilized. There can be little doubt, adds the correspondent, that the Ameer will be the first to take up arms against Russia should a favourable opportunity arise for so doing. "The other Khans of Central Asia also know well who is their most dangerous enemy, while the whole of the population looks upon the Russians not only as giaours but as champions of the cross who have declared war against Islam. Should a war take place between England and Russia, the latter Power would not be able to reckon on allies in Central Asia."

LORD NAPIER AND ETTRICK in a recent address upon the Indian Famine delivered at Edinburgh spoke with the authority of an ex-Governor of Madras. With respect to the question of relief by private charity and the alternative of Imperial aid, Lord Napier says : "The intervention of the Imperial Government, if allowed, should not be such as to supersede the duties and responsibilities of Indian authority. There did not seem to him to be sufficient ground for a grant in aid to the general finance of India. He spoke with hesitation, but in his humble judgment there was no call for England to contract a loan for the benefit of India or to join its guarantee to the credit of India in order to obtain money for that country on slightly easier terms. Such resolutions could only be justified by a greater necessity than now existed, and by parliamentary deliberation, which was at present impossible. They would involve a wide departure from received principles, and would open a door to important consequences. India was competent to raise a loan for herself, and to pay the interest by economy or by taxation. Only, if a famine loan was contracted by India, it should be with provision for the repayment of the capital. The Imperial Government might embrace another course. It might unite itself to the great movement of private charity. The gift of a million would be hailed with acclamation." It will be seen that Lord Napier, while agreeing in the main with Mr. Fawcett's objections, is of opinion that the Imperial Government might, as it were, make a large donation to the Famine Relief Fund for the purposes indicated in Lord Lytton's recent minute.

NOT much more than a year has passed (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) since General Custer and his force were caught in an ambuscade and utterly destroyed by the Indian chief Sitting Bull in the Yellowstone River country, and it may be remembered that one of the most famous generals of the American Civil War went off at once to organize an army which should avenge that hideous massacre. The Indians, however, contrived to escape all the preparations made for their destruction, and Sitting Bull himself, with a number of his braves, crossed the boundary into Canada. Now negotiations have been opened with that terrible chief, and the various American journals are seriously discussing how similar troubles with the Indians in the various Western States may be avoided for the future. The subject is not the less worthy of attentive consideration on account of another Indian outbreak of recent occurrence in a different region. One of the points which have occasioned most remark is that, whereas the Indians on the American side of the boundary seem inclined to be increasingly turbulent, the Indians in Canada are now, as they have almost always been, perfectly peaceful and well-behaved. It might appear that there is no need to look further for the cause of this than the single reason stated so frankly by the Americans themselves : that the British Government has kept faith with the tribes, while the Government of the United States has not. No doubt the excuses made for the American breach of faith ought to carry a good deal of weight : and it may be that if the Canadians had been placed in the same position as the Americans we too should have had no little difficulty in standing to our agreements. In the United States there are 300,000 Indians amid a population of 40,000,000 ; in Canada there are 90,000 Indians to a population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. Consequently whole tracts of good country lie open to this comparatively small number of Indians in the Dominion for shooting and fishing ; they are not brought into contact with white settlers who crowd them out ; and their interests are looked after directly by the Government. In the single instance, it is pointed out, when the Indians on British territory were brought face to face with a rush of white settlers during the gold discoveries on the Fraser River a good deal of uneasiness was felt. But when all is said the truth appears to be that, if the same plan of appointing only thoroughly honest trustworthy officials to superintend the Indian arrangements were pursued in the United States as well as in Canada, the troubles with the Indians, or with the Sioux at any rate, would soon cease.

IN its issue of the 19th ultimo, the London *Standard* invites tenders for 53,192 miles of printing paper, weighing 5,060 tons. This represents a year's consumption of paper by our contemporary. The morning edition requires monthly 1,050 reels, each reel containing 5,875 yards of paper in one length, 41 inches in width. The evening edition requires 450 reels, each reel containing 5,070 yards of paper 52 3/8 inches broad.

THE *World* has received the following pleasant and characteristic letter from Mr. Charles Reade :

"SIR,—In last week's *World* you pointed out the false concords (French) in my novel, *A Woman Hater* ; and intimated I should be very indignant. I am sorry you should think *that*. My indignation is always the indignation of the just, and has never been roused except by malice and mendacity. I freely admit these errors, though I do not think them worthy the attention my critics have given them. The wise man who founded the English language saw the magnitude of the neuter sex, and perpetuated this philosophical truth in language. The French, blinded by antiquity, assign the male or female sex to the fifty thousand dull things, whose real sex is neuter. Now the memory that can grasp fifty thousand disconnected and unreasonable but current falsehoods is not the intellectual memory, but the mere mechanical memory—a quality in which dunces often equal the learned, and fools surpass the wise. There is no earthly *reason* why the same sun should be masculine in France and feminine in Germany, nor the same moon masculine in Germany and feminine in France ; nor, if I understand the metaphysical dogma of that diffident deacon Athanasius, is there any *reason* why the French should say the third person of the Trinity is female. If an Englishman breaks a glass and a bottle he breaks a couple of its ; but a Frenchman forsooth breaks a bin and a hundred vitrons male and a vitrone female. The whole thing is bosh—*betise renouvelee des grecs*—and naturally evades the memory of the Anglo-Saxon sage. Here an Englishman, though a fair scholar, is liable to trip, unless he writes with his nose in a dictionary ; and the greatest dunce is sure not to fall if he writes with his nose in a dictionary. Macaulay was a good French scholar, yet in a note to his *History of England* he writes *la voyage*. Now the French are agreed that all journeys are masculine. For my part I think it is as little discreditable to Macaulay to have forgotten the pseudovirility of French journeys, as it is little creditable to me that I happen, by a miracle, to remember it. However, this is not the general opinion. False concords pass for the felonies of bad grammar, heinous crimes, to be visited by fine in future as my critics avoid them—by going to the dictionary. Meantime, as the press, by hammering on this nail, is diverting men's minds from the valuable truths in *A Woman Hater*, and creating a somewhat exaggerated notion of my figures, I venture to put you by this post a copy of a French comedy, written by me, and entitled *Le Faubourg Saint Germain* ; and I feel I may safely leave it to your candour to decide whether it requires more French, and, therefore, to take down a dictionary and avoid the sort of errors I have made in *Woman Hater*, or to produce "*Le Faubourg Saint Germain* pièce en dux actes, ecrite en Francais (ou pas s'en faut) par" votre serviteur bien devoue,

CHARLES READE.

"Albert terrace, Knightsbridge, Sept. 2."

THE Mormonites do not propose to fill up the vacant post of Prophet at Utah by appointing any successor to the late Brigham Young. They are spared the necessity of troubling themselves on this score owing to an announcement made on the 20th of September by the twelve apostles to the Mormon people, that on the 4th of September they (the apostles) received a divine revelation directing them to preside over the Church without electing a new Prophet. The apostles also inform their flock that this arrangement has the sanction and approval of Brigham Young himself, and in support of this assertion quote an extract from a sermon delivered by him some time ago at Nauvoo. "Joseph Smith," they say, "conferred upon our heads, the twelve apostles, all the keys and powers belonging to the apostleship which he himself held before he was taken away; and no man or set of men can get between Joseph and the twelve either in this world or the world to come." Apostle Taylor is to be the president of the governing body, whose epistle seems to have created some excitement and surprise at Utah. Several of the twelve apostles have, it is stated, their names on an indictment list for participation in murder and other crimes, so that it is not improbable there may before long be some vacancies on the board, which will necessitate new arrangements. In the meantime it is a capital offence to raise objections, and the only hope for the Mormons lies in the gallows.

A CORRESPONDENT had objected to Mr. Ruskin, that he speaks so contemptuously of some of the most trusted leaders of English workmen, of Goldwin Smith, for instance, and of John Stuart Mill. Disciples of such leaders, the writer had said, "are hurt and made angry, when names which they do not like are used of their leaders." Mr. Ruskin's reply is quite a study in its way :—

"Well, my dear Sir, I solemnly believe that the less they like it, the better my work has been done. For you will find, if you think deeply of it, that the chief of all the causes of this unhappy age is the universal gabble of its fools, and of the flocks that follow them, rendering the quiet voices of wise men of all past time inaudible. This is, first, the result of the invention of printing, and of the easy power and extreme pleasure to vain persons of using themselves in print. When I took a twelve months' hard work to make a single volume legible, men considered a little the difference between one book and another ; but now, when not only anybody can get themselves made legible through any quantity of volumes in a week, but the doing so becomes a means of living to them, and they can fill their stomachs with the foolish foam of their lips, the universal pestilence of falsehood fills the mind of the world as cicadas do olive-leaves, and the first necessity of our education in the art is to extricate from among the inscrible noise, the few books and words that are Divine. And this has been my main work from my youth up,—not caring to speak my own words, but to discern, whether in paint or scripture, what is eternally good and vital, and to strike away from it pitilessly what is worthless and venomous. So that now, be no old, and thoroughly practised in this trade, I know either of a picture—a book—or a speech quite securely whether it is good or not, as a cheesemonger knows cheese ;—and I have not the least mind to try to make wise men out of fools, or silk purses out of sows' ears ; but my one swift business is to brand them of base quality, and get them out of the way, and I do not care a cobweb's weight for—whether I hurt the followers of these men or not,—totally ignoring them, and caring only to get the facts concerning the men themselves fairly and roundly stated, for the people whom I have real power to teach. And the qualification of statement, there is neither time nor need. Of course there are few writers capable of obtaining any public attention who have not some day or other said something rational ; and many of the foolishest of them are the smallest, and have all sorts of unconscious qualities of a recommendable character, proportioned to their folly, envy of temper, benevolence of disposition, wide acquaintance with literature, and what not. But the one thing I have to assert concerning them is that they are men of eternally worthless intellectual quality, who never ought to have spoken a word in this world or to have been heard in it, out of their family circles ; and whose books are merely so much floating fog-bank, which the first breath of sound public health and sense will blow back into its native dulness for ever."

A HOME correspondent supplies the following to the *Pioneer* :—Have you ever looked into the *Modern Domesday Book* ? It gives, as you probably know, the names and country residences of all the landowners in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolitan district), with the amount of their acreage and rent-roll, and is very fascinating reading, especially for the large family of Lacklands. A study of the book excites surprise in different and almost opposite directions. For instance, I was very much astonished to see how *territorially* insignificant even the richest commoners are compared with a large number of noblemen. Thus, more than thirty peers possess each more than a hundred thousand acres in England and Wales (the *Modern Domesday Book* does not concern itself with Scotland or Ireland), but not a single commoner. The largest non-noble proprietor is Sir W. W. Wynn, who owns 91,032 acres ; but much of this is barren mountain in Montgomery and Merioneth, producing less than five shillings an acre. Next to Sir W. W. Wynn—*sid longo intervallo*—follow Mr. Digby of Sherborne Castle, with 27,161 acres ; Mr. Montagu of Milton Park, with 24 156 ; Mr. Drax of Charborough, with 23,587 ; and Mr. Chaplin of Blankney, with 23,370. On the other hand, the Duke of Northumberland owns no less than 181,616 acres in that county alone, besides estates in half a dozen others. The Duke of Cleveland possesses 106,650 acres ; the Duke of Devonshire, 148,629 ; and so on. The largest income derived from land in England and Wales (excluding the Metropolitan district) is that of the Duke of Norfolk, no less than £269,698. The Duke of Northumberland comes next with £182,557 per annum ; then the Duke of Devonshire with £145,860, and the Duke of Bedford with £141,549. The Duke of Westminster, commonly supposed to be the richest man in England, probably may be so if the value of his London property is taken into account ; but his landed property (strictly speaking) in England and Wales brings him in only £60,241 a year. The Marquis of Bute has the magnificent rent-roll (without including his Scottish estates) of £186,155, and the Earl of Dudley of £120,442. On the other hand, if you compare the *Modern Domesday Book* with the *Peerage*, you will be astonished (often admiring the preposterous wealth of a large number of noblemen) at the comparative poverty of a still greater number. Several peers seem to have no landed estates at all, and those of a very great many do not embrace three thousand acres. Of course these noblemen may have large incomes (and in some cases they notoriously have) from money investments ; still the effect of a simultaneous study of the two works is to generate at once a kind of awe at the enormous territorial wealth of the dukes and a few earls and marquises, and a sort of contemptuous surprise at the comparative landlessness of the bulk of the barons.

GODLY REPUDIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning appears a communication from Poona, concerning a serious charge against a Mr. Collins who had been "reputed to be a man of morality and piety, and a Methodist preacher."

In simple justice to the Church with which he was connected, will you please let me inform your readers that as soon as the offence became known, his membership with it at once ceased.

The discipline of the Methodist Church is very rigid in all such cases, and unless the offender voluntarily withdraws, he is immediately brought to trial and summarily expelled.

In case, however, of genuine repentance and due rep-ration he may be received again on probation, and if, after a period of not less than 6 months, his conduct be deemed satisfactory, by a vote of the officers of the Church, he may be restored to membership, although it would be very doubtful if he was ever again elected to an official position.

By inserting the above in your next issue you will greatly oblige

ISAAC F. ROW,
Preacher in Charge Methodist Episcopal Church,
Fort, Oct. 23. Bombay.

THE FAMINE RELIEF ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send herewith a copy of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 954, dated Simla 13th October 1877, on the memorial submitted by this Sabha in regard to the Famine administration in this Presidency, with a request that you will be kind enough to publish it in your valuable journal at your earliest convenience.—I have, &c.

SHIVRAM HURI SATHE, Secretary.
Sarvajanik Sabha Rooms, Nugerker's Wada,
near Vishrambag, Poona, 22nd Oct. 1877.

Government of India, Public Works Department.
No. 954 (Famine.)

RESOLUTION.

Dated, Simla the 13th October 1877.

Read letter No. 757 of 26th August from Additional Secretary to the Government of India (Famine Department) forwarding to the Government of Bombay, for remark, a memorial submitted by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in regard to the Famine administration in that Presidency.

Read reply from Secretary to Government of Bombay No. 556 of 25th September.

RESOLUTION.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that in consequence of the improved prospects in the Bombay Presidency caused by the recent rain, it has become unnecessary to pass any orders in regard to the Sabha's anticipations of another year's famine in that Presidency. Nor, in regard to the past administration of famine relief in the Bombay Government, is it desirable at this time to enter into such review of that administration, as would be involved in following, step by step, the comments on it contained in the memorial.

The Government of Bombay has, His Exellency in Council observes, corrected the misapprehensions of the Sabha as to the engineers in charge of works having reported the condition of their labourers to be deteriorating ; and has explained that there is little danger of over-tasking, since tasks are based on the capabilities of the individual to perform work, and not on any fixed quantity of work to be applied in all cases. In view of the speedy termination of the famine in the Bombay Presidency, the Governor in Council expects that he will shortly be able to submit the final report, in which the subjects touched on by the memorial will be fully dealt with. It would be premature for the Government of India to anticipate that report by any expression of its final opinion, but though the memorial expresses views not entirely in accordance with those recorded by the Government of India, it will receive, when the report of the Bombay Government is dealt with, all due consideration, coming as it does from a body who have rendered good service by obtaining and placing at the disposal of Government much useful information and by the collection and distribution of the private charity of their countrymen for the relief of the destitute.

Order—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and to the Secretary to the Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.—By order, &c. C. BERNARD,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

MYSORE WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

MR. A. WINGATE, Additional Secretary to the Famine Commissioner, Mysore, reports for the week ending the 13th inst. : "The rain-fall has been good in the northern and eastern districts, but lighter in Mysore, Hassan and Kadur. Agricultural prospects are on the whole satisfactory. Ragi is suffering in some taluks from blight and both that and jowari have to a certain extent been injured by excessive rain ; but taken altogether the dry crops are thriving well, and the tanks have received sufficient water to assure wet crops wherever sown. Information regarding the area cultivated is not yet supplied, but the Deputy Commissioners' weekly reports state that sowing progresses rapidly, and the funds now placed at the disposal of the district officers against the ryots' requirements, seed will give a further stimulus. Harvesting continues, and the early crops are everywhere rapidly coming to maturity. The relief thus afforded is very appreciable. Not only are prices falling but the demand for field labour is good. The pressure upon State aid is thus proportionately less, but the condition of those who have suffered by the prolonged drought will for some time tax the utmost energy of the district officers. The Famine Commissioner during the past week has visited the southern part of the Bangalore District and nearly the whole of the Tumkur District. He reports the crops there are generally in good condition, but some of the early ragi and most of the jowari have lost considerably. The cattle are a great deal better in flesh and anticipates that the recent rains about takavi will be of much benefit. The cattle were in excellent condition, pasture being abundant, and the people are improving in health and spirits. At the same time, his inspections of villages have brought to light a great amount of suffering, as much as 20 per cent in each village being estimated to stand in need of relief, but requiring pressure and encouragement to induce the people to avail themselves of it. The famine relief measures cannot therefore be considered complete till the system of village inspection is thoroughly carried out, and that will be done when the additional officers whose services have been applied for and who are now arriving are at their posts. The Chief Engineer has just toured to extricate from among the inscrible noise, the few books and words that are Divine. And this has been my main work from my youth up,—not caring to speak my own words, but to discern, whether in paint or scripture, what is eternally good and vital, and to strike away from it pitilessly what is worthless and venomous. So that now, be no old, and thoroughly practised in this trade, I know either of a picture—a book—or a speech quite securely whether it is good or not, as a cheesemonger knows cheese ;—and I have not the least mind to try to make wise men out of fools, or silk purses out of sows' ears ; but my one swift business is to brand them of base quality, and get them out of the way, and I do not care a cobweb's weight for—whether I hurt the followers of these men or not,—totally ignoring them, and caring only to get the facts concerning the men themselves fairly and roundly stated, for the people whom I have real power to teach. And the qualification of statement, there is neither time nor need. Of course there are few writers capable of obtaining any public attention who have not some day or other said something rational ; and many of the foolishest of them are the smallest, and have all sorts of unconscious qualities of a recommendable character, proportioned to their folly, envy of temper, benevolence of disposition, wide acquaintance with literature, and what not. But the one thing I have to assert concerning them is that they are men of eternally worthless intellectual quality, who never ought to have spoken a word in this world or to have been heard in it, out of their family circles ; and whose books are merely so much floating fog-bank, which the first breath of sound public health and sense will blow back into its native dulness for ever."

BOMBAY.

WE are informed that the paragraph we published on the 16 h inst., reporting the swamping of a boat and loss of life at Billimora, was so far incorrect that the calamity occurred at Bawa creek and not at the former place.

STATEMENT of rainfall at Tulsi up to 20th Oct. 1877 :—

	In. cts.
Municipal Office gauge	53 12
Valley gauge	62 70
Municipal Bungalow gauge	57 28

PROFESSOR KALI CHARUN BANNERJI, the great Bengal orator, will deliver an address on "The True Principles of Social Reform" in connection with the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association at the Framji Kawasji Institute to-day at 5-30 p. m. The public are invited to be present.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, at the Gymkhana to-day at 5-45 p. m. :—

Quick March.....	Hurrah, Hurrah.....
Valse	Au Revoir..... E. Waldteufel.
Reminiscences of Scotland	Godfrey.
Valse	Bijou..... D. Godfrey.
Gallop	Charlotten ..... Berzen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Byculla, on view of the body of Pearoo, a mendicant. It appears that on the night previous, deceased, while attempting to cross the rails at No. 2 gate at the great siding level crossing at Byculla, was knocked down and run over by an engine, causing almost instantaneous death. Verdict accordingly.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nagpada, on view of the body of Ramjee Narayen, a second class hospital assistant employed in Sind. He came to Bombay three months ago suffering from paralysis of the right side of his body. On Sunday last he left his house on the pretence of seeing a native doctor, since which time he was missing until his body was discovered floating on the surface of the water in the tank on the Nagpada road yesterday morning. Verdict, suicide.

A EUROPEAN DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Moody Bay, on view of the body of James Driscoll, who was the carpenter of the ship Eblana, now lying in this harbour. It appears that on Saturday the deceased was engaged in fitting an awning stanchion to the afterpart of the gig belonging to the ship, the gig being hoisted up to the davits for that purpose, and while deceased was so engaged he lost his balance and fell overboard. A life buoy was thrown to him and a boat lowered, but he sank immediately. On Monday morning the body of the deceased was seen floating on the surface of the water off the Customs Bunder. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday, at the European General Hospital, on view of the body of William Corby, who was the boatswain of the British ship Eblana. It appears that the deceased was between-decks on Friday morning, and while in the act of stepping across one of the forward between-deck hatches, he lost his balance and fell into the hold, a height of 17 feet. He was picked up insensible and was removed to the hospital, where he expired at 8 o'clock on Monday morning last. The following verdict was returned by the jury, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by falling accidentally into the hold of a ship."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Ruttonjee Rustomjee Desai, a Parsee priest, who is in the employ of the Bombay Municipality as a bill collector, and who was also the complainant in the recent case of a *fracas* in a Parsee fire-temple, attempted to commit suicide on Monday afternoon last by voluntarily throwing himself into the Babools Tank for the purpose of destroying himself. He was observed by a policeman, who at once raised an alarm and jumped into the tank immediately after, rescued the man with the assistance of others. Ruttonjee, immediately after he was rescued, was taken home in a buggy, and soon recovered from the unpleasant excitement and immersion. Ruttonjee's neighbours were stirred to the exhibition of a little grim humour, for it had become rumoured that he was drowned, and Parsee corpse-bearers had been called to carry off the body. To the surprise, however, of all, Ruttonjee drove up in a buggy, and though limp and dejected, he was little the worse for the "header" he had taken into the tank.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·860
Temperature of the Air.....	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·9
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	781
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	87·0
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).....	79·7
General Direction of wind.....	SE, SSE, S, ESE, SSE, S, WSW
	WNW, NW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	161
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during months	0·31
„ year	69·81

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY.

THE seventh

THE DETECTIVE CASE.

(*Truth*)

THE preliminary act of this great *cause célèbre* is, at last, concluded, and all the defendants, Clarke included, are committed for trial. Sir James Ingham has, however, drawn that distinction between their cases, which the nature of the evidence warranted. For Msiklejohn, Druscovich, and Palmer, bail is refused, while for Froggett and Clarke substantial bail is taken. In due course, the defendants ought to be put upon their trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court. Such a mass of evidence, however, has to be got ready, and such a number of witnesses have to be collected, that we may not unreasonably expect an adjournment for one or even two sessions. When the trial actually comes on it will probably occupy some ten or twelve days. Somehow or other, work is got through more expeditiously at the Old Bailey, than at a police-court, and cases which it has taken a magistrate three or four days to investigate, are often disposed of at the Central Criminal Court in a couple of hours. This comparative expedition is due to the fact, that the preliminary sifting by the magistrate enables the prosecution to condense its case, and is, therefore, to a certain extent, an answer to those who object to police-court proceedings, on account of their inordinate length. In the present instance, however, the broad fact remains, that Sir James Ingham has now had the inquiry before him for no less than twenty-eight days; and we still venture to think that much of this time has been wasted and that a great deal of very irrelevant matter has been gone into. If so, the defendants have, of course, been proportionately prejudiced, especially as the majority of them, even if they had taken the bribes with the receipt of which they are charged, would still be poor men. Indeed, it is becoming clear to the outside public, if not perhaps to the professional world, that our whole criminal procedure stands in need of considerable reform. It is, for instance, mere waste of judicial strength to have, as in the Penge case, a coroner's inquest, and an inquiry before the magistrates, simultaneously going on, at each of which, precisely the same witnesses are called, and precisely the same evidence is given.

Another feature of the case, upon which we have already commented, and in returning to which we do nothing to prejudice the defendants, is the light which it lets upon the defective organisation of the detective force. It is as evident as anything can be, that the men accused were, when the nature of the responsibility imposed upon them is taken into account, miserably paid. Our detective force, we need hardly remind the readers of *Truth*, consists of a certain number of men, selected, for their special ability, from the ordinary force. They enter the detective department as ordinary detective constables or sergeants, according to the rank they may hold at the time they are so transferred. After a certain period of service they become detective inspectors, and this rank has been reached by all the defendants in the present case. Above the detective inspectors there is but one superior officer—Chief-Inspector Williamson—who, in his turn, is supposed to be responsible to the Chief Commissioner of Police, but who, practically, of course, has the entire control of his own department. It is idle to suppose for a moment that Inspector Williamson personally attends to every case into which inquiry has to be made. Being—as he himself, aided by the eyes of Argus, would be unequal to such a task. All that he can do is, as each case comes in, to submit it to an inspector, reserving for his own personal guidance the more difficult and important matters, such as, for instance, the following up of the Bank forgery, and the Wainwright investigation. The consequence is, that the inspector who has charge of a case has, virtually, absolute control over it. Inspector Williamson, having, naturally, confidence in his subordinates, men who have served in the force for many years, whose ability is notorious, and whose zeal and good faith ought to be above suspicion, would himself be more than human if he questioned the reports they laid before him. This being so, it is manifest to what great temptation a detective inspector must be constantly exposed. The task is put into his hands of arresting men who can afford to corrupt him with hundreds—men such as the fugitives Dollie and De Lizardi, the Bank forgers, and even this miserable gang of turf swindlers. He knows, that whatever report he may make will be implicitly accepted, and probably not even questioned or scrutinised. He is a man with an insufficient income, and a still more insufficient pension. He is also a man of superior abilities and of fair education, and not altogether devoid of a certain element of ambition. The very qualities which have raised him to the position he holds, tend to make him dissatisfied with it. Add to this, that he is admittedly obliged habitually to associate, on terms of dangerous intimacy, with rogues, thieves, and reprobates of the very worst stamp. We do not need either the Greek dramatists, or even higher authorities than they, to remind us that constant association with bad men cannot but taint and injure the moral tone. An honest man can no more live with thieves, and continue honest—unless it be by a chance so rare as to amount to a miracle—than can a healthy man live and preserve vigorous health in a lazar house. We have, from the first, carefully refrained from expressing the slightest opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the men now committed for trial. The evidence against them is strong, circumstantial, and well put together; but it comes from the most tainted sources; it may well be suggested by motives of malice and revenge, and it is certainly in direct opposition to all the antecedent probabilities of the case. All that we do say is, that, should it ultimately prove that Msiklejohn and his companions have betrayed their trust, we believe, when allowance is made for the temptation to which the maladministration of their department exposed them, public sympathy will not judge their offence too severely.

An incidental matter in the case, is the conduct of the learned gentlemen who have been engaged in it. It has been complained, that their cross-examination has been tedious, irrelevant, and vexatious, and that it has exceeded the reasonable limits allowed by liberty of counsel. More especially, a most unfair and unjustifiable attack has been made, in the columns of an evening paper, upon Mr. Montagu Williams. It is difficult to conjecture what precise motive may lie under an onslaught so obviously animated by personal malice. It may well be that some brilliant barrister, eking out his college fellowship by stray contributions to the Press, may have endeavoured to earn a few guineas by maligning a gentleman whose professional success is hopelessly beyond his own reach, and whom he hates with the intensity of bitterness which the small man, whose little life has been a failure, invariably feels towards his betters. Mr. Montagu Williams needs no defender. He can afford to disregard the anonymous attacks of private foes. Those, however, who have watched the course of the tedious proceedings at Bow-street, will probably agree with ourselves, that, under circumstances of the most trying kind, Mr. Williams, with one slight exception, preserved his temper admirably. Nor will they fall into the error of the unwashed rabble, which besets the doors of Bow-street, to cheer the coolness on their arrival and departure, and with whom vulgarity and insolence pass for sarcasm. We need no old proverb to remind us that a gentleman cannot engage on equal terms with a chimney-sweep. Scarlett himself, the finest cross-examiner the English bar ever produced, might well have been foiled by the ready insolence of a highly-educated *chevalier d'industrie*, with a gallery of his associates cracking the court and applauding his retorts. Mr. Williams, in our judgment, not only admirably preserved his dignity under the constant fire of insult to which he was subjected, but he also did more: he succeeded in getting to the questions he put the answers which he intended to elicit.

THE THIERS' MANIFESTO.

THE following is the concluding portion of the Posthumous address of M. Thiers to the electors of France:

"After so many ruins, would it not be wise to pause and reflect, and consider that this destructive torrent which you dread may be nothing but the onward progress of humanity, which it is folly to oppose. France has not perished, but these Monarchies have perished—their fragments cover the soil; the heirs of these Monarchies are threatening each other—quarrelling over these ruins. Let us stop them; compel them to endure the government of all for the benefit of all, and let us repeat these truths:—

Monarchy is not possible; its consequence immediate or proximate would be civil war. Let us therefore build up the Republic—wise, honest, and conservative—which is not impossible, for it was in its incipient stage when the outcast heirs of the defunct Monarchies disturbed the even tenour of her course by their insane and criminal threats, and you, electors, by your vote convince these men who eternally despise truth, that the following truths must prevail:—

The Nation alone is sovereign.

The Republic is the form of government through which it exercises its sovereignty.

The sovereignty is exercised by an elected Chief of the Executive, called President of the Republic, and by two Chambers acting according to the forms laid down by the Constitution.

The Chief of the Executive can only govern with the co-operation of the two Chambers and of Ministers accepted by the majority.

The co-operation of one Chamber would not suffice, and the laws or subsidies voted by one Chamber alone would be absolutely null and void.

A tax not voted by the two Chambers cannot be collected; an attempt to do so would be a crime against the Constitution, as, against the fortune, and the liberty of citizens.

In the event of a difference between the powers recorded by a vote, and specially between the President and the elective Chamber, dissolved that Chamber, the Executive must summon a new one within the briefest possible delay. The prolongation of that delay beyond the indispensable limits is a violation of the spirit of the law; beyond ninety days it becomes a violation of the very letter of the law, and must be regarded as a crime against the Constitution.

When elections take place regularly, the difference is settled; resistance to the vote of the nation would be a resistance against the Constitution itself.

A fresh dissolution could only take place after a session which gave birth to questions as to which the country had not already pronounced.

All that runs counter to the above prescriptions, rigorously deduced from the Constitution and the law, constitutes an act of usurpation, and a case of responsibility provided for by Article 19 of the Constitution.

The freedom of the electors is an essential principle. All opinions are entitled to free expression, and all means to hinder it by an abuse of the laws regulating the circulation of newspapers are an usurpation of the rights of the public—the daily press, hawking, bill-sticking, are public prerogatives (*domaine public*), and no one can claim a monopoly thereof—saving always the regulations enacted in the interest of public morality.

In religious matters freedom of worship is the principle of the French nation. All creeds recognised by the State are to be protected, endowed—property, and profoundly respected, but with the interdiction of any meddling with State politics.

The policy of France is a policy of peace, save in cases where the protection of national interests requires an appeal to France, and after a solemn decision by the public powers.

On these principles rests the policy of France since 1789. France means to remain faithful to them, and it is important that you should finally sanction them by your suffrage.

It is the only useful and wise end that the nation should put to the present crisis: it may be summed up in a few words—

National sovereignty.
Republic.
Liberty.
Scrupulous legality.
Freedom of worship.
Peace.

Such are, my dear constituents, the opinions of all my life—those of our nineteenth century—which will leave its mark in the history of France and mankind, which I entreat you to sanction on this solemn occasion.

A thousand calumnies are about to assail me; you will answer them with your votes, which for nearly half a century have never failed me.

A. THIERS."

In introducing this document M. Mignet explains that the concluding part, which is the most important, needed revision, and that death interrupted the illustrious writer in his task.

"DIGGER" STORIES.

(*Spectator.*)

WE owe an invaluable addition to the literature of the gold camps to the wide-spread popularity of "Helen's Babies," a book which came just in time to correct the general impression that American humour was "played out," because the "Heathen Chinee" had been shamefully overworked in the matter of quotation; Mark Twain had become monotonous, and there was no sign of a new novel from Dr. Mayo, the only American who can write one with native humour in it, and no base imitation of bad French originals. The literary lawlessness, the unconventional air of easy talkativeness, the exuberant yet sly humour of this book, and its successor, "Other people's Children," combined with a peculiar vein of soft-hearted amiability, a peaceful permission of mastery to women and children essentially American, charmed everybody. Not one of us could do anything like these books; they are as much out of our line as out of our power, as is amply proved by a silly imitation of them, which became waste-paper immediately,—but every one of us could enjoy them. Still more thoroughly can every one of us enjoy "Some Folks," whose very motto, "There's as much difference in 'some folks' as 'anybody,'" is one of those quaint American buyings as characteristic as an Irish bull, and equally indescribable. These digger stories might be told by "Toddie" himself, grown-up, but with all his impishness unsubdued, his intolerable perception of theological difficulties undimmed, his devil-may-carishness developed into the gigantic proportions of all things California, and his humour, still chiefly stimulated by his stomach, finely touched to extraordinary dryness, subtlety, grimness, breadth, and acidity, and exquisite affectation of simplicity. Mr. Habberton tells us stories which are terrible and ludicrous with all the mildness of Nathan the Quaker and all the ferocity of Nick of the Woods; he introduces us to the "shootist," "Knifeist," and the "bertist," the "judge" and the "deacon;" to the "boys" generally, and their doings, in an easy style of flowing narrative, which sometimes is downright shocking, sometimes pathetic—with a wonderfully clever un in tentionalness about the pathos—but more often than either, simply, utterly, satisfactorily ludicrous; so that one would have to laugh out loud in the night if they reenred to one's memory, or in an underground train, when every one else is reading the money article. The soft-hearted amiability and submission to women which we have already remarked as peculiar to Americans turn up constantly in these stories, in the funniest association sometimes; as, for instance, when the first "school-marm" arrives at Bottle Flat, a run on Yankee Sam's store sets in, his stock of white shirts, seven in number, become visible on manly forms, his pocket-combs and glasses give out, and he "prevents bloodshed over his only bottle of hair oil by putting it up at a raffle, in forty chances, at an ounce a chance." One of the funniest and most painful stories within our knowledge is the story of "Blizzer's Wife." It is difficult to read that of "The Last Pike at Jagger's Bend," because one must laugh until one aches, and hates oneself for doing it. The matter-of-fact bloodthirstiness of the general society, the inimitable comicality of their notions of friendship and "squareness," the extraordinary mingling of the phraseology of religious sects with the lingo of the mines, and this with a simplicity which makes the combination irresistibly humorous; the singular vigour of the narrator's tone, which almost makes one hear the drawling voice and see the twinkling eye of the Transatlantic *raconteur*, all make up a novel an indefinitely treat for the reader of this funniest of strange books. Since Bret Harte's succinct and cynical description of how the "chunk of old red sandstone" hit the disputant Professor "in the abdomen," and "the subsequent proceedings interested him no more," there has been nothing like the story of the fight with knives in "First Prayer at Hanney's." The description of "Haney's" as a place avoided by the missionaries, is so quietly dreadful. "Men came out from 'Frisco and the East to labour with the Chinese miners; who were the only peaceable and well-behaved people in the mines; but the white-faced, good-natured, hard-swearing, generous, heavy drinking enthusiastic, murderous Anglo-Saxons they let severely alone. . . . . Perhaps they thought it preferable to be killed and eaten by cannibals than to be tumbled into a gulch by a revolver-shot, while the shooter strolled calmly on in company with his approving conscience, never thinking to ascertain whether his bullet had completed the business, or whether a wounded man might not have to fight death and coyotes together." At "Haney's" a fight between the Judge and Billy, two celebrated bruisers, takes place, preceded by a friendly drink:—

"Such exquisite carving had never before been seen at Hanney's—that was freely admitted by all. Men pitied absent miners all over the State, and wondered why this delightful, lingering, long-drawn-on system of slaughter was not more popular than the brief and commonplace method of the revolver. The Webfoot rapturously and softly quoted the good Doctor Watts:—

"'My willing soul would stay
In such a place as this,
And . . . . . .'

When suddenly his cup of bliss was dashed to the ground, for Billy, stumbling, fell upon his own knife, and received a severe cut in the abdomen."

This is followed by a description of the sorrow of the "boys," their efforts to save the wounded man, their actual tenderness. The doctor, who has been watching the fight, says: "No go, Billy, you're done for." Then comes a grim bit of humour:—"Good God!" exclaimed the Judge, who had watched the Doctor with breathless interest; "ain't ther' no chance?"—"Nary," replied the Doctor, decidedly. "I'm a ruined man. I'm a used-up cuss," said the Judge, with a touch of bitter anguish. "I wish I'd gone under too." "Easy, old hoss," suggested one of the boys, "you didn't do him, yer know."—"That's what's the matter," roared the Judge, savagely; "nobody'll ever know which of us whipped." And the Judge sorrowfully took himself off, declining most resolutely to drink. Billy is dying, and implores some one to pray; and here comes one of the most painfully humorous scenes within our knowledge, a scene in which this especial type of American humour is exhibited in its perfection:—

"The boys looked sorrowful; if gold-dust could have bought prayers, Billy would have had a first-class assortment in an instant.—'There's Deacon Aadms over to Fatima,' suggested a bystander; 'an' they do say he's a reg'lar rip-roarer at prayin'! But 'twould take four hours to go and fetch him.'—'Too long,' said the Doctor.—'Down in Mexico, at the cathedral,' said another, 'they pray for a feller after he's dead, when yer pay'em for it; an' they say it's jist the thing—sure pop. I'll give per my word, Billy, an' no go back, that I'll see the job done up in style for yer, ef that's any comfort.'—'I want to hear it myself' groaned the suffrer; 'I don't feel right; can't nobody pray—nobody in the crowd?' . . . . Finally matters were brought to a crisis by Moze—no one knew his other name. Moze uncovered a sandy head, face, and beard, and remarked:—'I don't want to put on airs in this here crowd, but ef nobody else ken say a word to the Lord about Billy Bent I'm a-goin' to do it myself. It's a business I've never bin in, but ther's nothin' like tryin.' This meetin' 'll come to order to wunst.'—'Hats off in church, gentlemen!' commanded Pentecost. Off came every hat, and some of the boys knelt down as Moze knelt beside the bench, and said: 'Oh, Lord, here's Billy Bent needs tendin' to! He's penned out his last dust, an' he seems to hev a purty clear idee that there is his last chance. He wants you to give him a lift Lord, an' it's the opinion of this house that he needs it. 'Tain't more of our bizness what he's done, an' ef it wuz, you'd know more about it than we cud tell yer; but it's mighty sartin that a coss that's been in the diggin's for years needs a sight of mendin' up before he kicks the bucket.'—'That's so,' responded two or three, very emphatically.—'Billy's down, Lord, an' no decent man b'lieves that the Lord 'ud hit a man when he's down, so there's one of two things got to be done—either he's got to be let alone, or he's got to be helped. Lettin' him alone won't do him or anybody else any good, so helpin's the holt, an' as every one ov us tough fellers would help ef we knew how to, it's only fair to suppose that the Lord 'll do it mighty sight quicker. Now, what Billy needs is to see the thing in that light, an' you ken make him do it a good deal better than we ken. It's mighty little fur the Lord to do, but it's most an drink an' clothes to Billy just now. When we was boys some ov us read some promises of you'n in that Book that wes writ a good spell ago by chaps in the Old Country, an' though Sunday-school teachers and preach'rs mixed the matter up in our minds, an' got us all tangled-up, we know they're dar, an' you'll know what we mean. Now Lord, Billy's jest the boy—he's a hard case, so you can't find no better stuff to work on—he's in a bad fix, that we can't do nuthin' for, so it's jest yer chance. He ain't exactly the chap to make an A Number One Angel of, but as the man to forget a friend, so e'll be a handy feller to hev aroun'.'—'Feel any better Billy?' said Moze, stopping the prayer for a moment.—'A little,' said Billy, feebly; 'but you want to tell the whole yarn. I'm sorry for all the wrong I've done'—'He's sorry for all his deviltry, Lord——' 'An' I ain't got nothin' agin the Judge,' continued the sufferer. 'An' he don't bear no malice agin the Judge, which he shouldn't, seein' he generally gin as good as he took. An' the long and short of it Lord, is jest this—he's a dyin,' and he wants a chance to die with his mind easy, an' nobody else can make it so, so we leave the whole job in your hands, only puttin' in, for Billy's comfort thet we recollect hearing how yer forgin' a dyin' thief, an' that it ain't likely yer'll go harder on a chap thet's a-goin' to be paid jur what he got. That's the whole story. Amen'—Billy's hand, rapidly growing cold, reached for that of Moze, and he said, with considerable effort, 'Moze, yer come in ez handy as a nugget in a gone-up claim. God bless yer, Moze. I feel better inside. Ef I get through the clouds, an' hev a livin' chance to say a word to them as is the chiefs dar, thet word 'll be fur you, Moze. God bless yer, Moze, an' of my blessin's no account, it can't cuss yer, anyhow. This claim's washed out, fellers, an' here goes the last shovelful, to see if ther's enny gold in it or not.'—And Billy departed this life, and the boys drank to the repose of his soul."

After that, can any other notion be given of the mingled gruesomeness and ludicrousness of these digger stories than that one feels them "in one's bones?"

HOW TO WIN A DIVORCE SUIT.—The following skeleton of an argument was found on a table in the Circuit Court-room, supposed to have been left by a distinguished legal luminary, engaged in a recent divorce case:—1. Importance of the case. 2. The parties; their great dignity. 3. The great questions of our modern civilization; the rights of husband and wife, their duties to each other. 4. The marriage vow; its sacredness. 5. Touch up the Court on the solemn duty imposed upon it in tearing from the husband the property which the law gave him title to—viz., the body, soul, and affections of his wife. 6. Excoriate the wife, picture the wrongs of the husband; 7. Bring the Court to tears, if possible; quote from Milton; "Till Hymen brought in love delighted hour, there dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower," &c. (not sure about that being from Milton, may be from Pope or Walt Whitman; but no matter); cite authorities—Greenleaf, Bishop, and 21st Mo. Peroration; overcome with emotion; glass of water to be handy; handkerchief to be perfumed, to have on a swallow-tailed coat; apostrophe to justice.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 650,000
LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.
JEEWANJEE & Co.
Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.
MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red	per doz. Rs.	23 0
Ofner, Red and White	"	24 8
Erlau	"	17 0
Sparkling White	"	36 0
OEDENBURG, White	"	24 8
RUSTER DRY	"	36 0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	"	78 0

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.
NORWAY BEER.....Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4-2 pts.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	" 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	" 24½	do.
Cantemerle	" 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	" 19	do.
Do. Superior	" 21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	" 19	do.
Scharlachberg	" 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	" 32	do.
Rauenthal	" 3½	do.
Gruenhein Rothenberg	" 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	" 41	do.
Marcobrunner	" 44	do.
Hockheim Dom Dechaney	" 45	do.
Steinberg	" 48	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	" 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	" 38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	" 8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	" 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau Leoville	Rs. 24	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	" 28	"

HOCKS:—From G. M. PABSTMANN SOH, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Steinwein	" 22	"
Rudesheimer	" 28	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"

CHAMPAGNE:—

Real Eugène Cliequot	Rs. 40	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	" 22-8	" Pts.
Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	" 40	"

SHERRY:—
London Club ..... Rs. 20 per doz. Qts.
ORT:—
Very fine Old ..... Rs. 24 per doz. Qts.
BEER:—
Flower and Sons' Pale Ale ..... Rs. 4-8 pe doz. Qts.
BRANDY:—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrat & Co's celebrated Cognac	* Stars .... Rs.	22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	** Stars .... Rs.	25 "
Do. do.	*** Stars .... "	29 "
Fromy and Rose's well known Cognac,	*** Stars .... "	30 "

ASPARAGUS:—
Best German ..... Rs. 25 per doz. Tins.
Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.
Genuine Scotch Pure Jams.
Soups in Tins, ready for use.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.
Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom. Factories, London and Aberdeen.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS
MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prepared by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
THE DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IRON ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most sure and at the same time the most indifferent remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaibe, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETTY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.
This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.
Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to curepinstantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—
SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co. ditto.
CORFIELD & Co. ditto.
BARRIE & Co. Madras.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.
Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK containing 6 dozen Pints	Rs.	16 0
" " 6 " Quarts	"	18 0
" " 4 " "	"	13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*
"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*
APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*
"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*
APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."
Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."
Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BIRMINGHAM & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.
OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS.
Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of the best finish and new designs.
Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels, and Cruet Frames. Sets of Saltcellars—2, 4 and 6 in case.
Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep," "The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.
Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments, Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.
Silver Articles for Presentation,
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.
Quaint Muffineers in Cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.
The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.
6th October, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.
SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	" 350
Do.	" Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	" 330
Do.	" Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality		Do.	" 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			" 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting, Keyless Lever Watches	" 65 to " 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	" 55
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.
German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..... Rs. 30 each
Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ..... Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters ..... " 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... " 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... " 550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
OCTOBER 1877.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
POSTAGE TO INDIA HALF ANNA.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam's State, and the several other lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
CONT